FBIS DAILY REPORT

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OFFICIALS REVIEW FALKLANDS, RELATED POLICIES

OAS Meeting Requested

PY061210 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1119 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Nov (TELAM) -- This morning newspapers reported on their front pages that the Argentine Government yesterday formally asked the OAS to hold a special session of the Permanent Council to assess the current threat to the continent's security. This threat is posed by Great Britain's establishment of the economic exclusion zone around the Malvinas Islands.

The newspapers reported that the meeting of the Permanent Council will be held during the annual OAS assembly that will begin on 10 November in Guatemala. The British refusal to begin negotiations that would include the subject of sovereignty over the islands will be discussed on 12 November.

The Argentine request was presented personally to the Honduran chairman of the council, Hernando Bermudez, by Argentine ambassador to that organization Gaston Prat Gay.

The note requests that a special session of the Permanent Council with the participation of the foreign ministers be held on 11 November in Guatemala City, to consider the British decision on fishing activities made on 29 October. This decision promoted an Argentine protest on the same date.

The note adds that the British declaration has created a new and serious source of tensions and conflicts with unpredictable consequences that may even affect the interest of third countries in addition to constituting a threat to my country and to the security of the hemisphere, the note concludes.

Jaunarena Views U.S. Relations

PY070005 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2135 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Mar del Plata, 6 Nov (NA) -- Defense Minister Horacio Jaunarena today said that the reactivation of the dispute with Great Britain over the Malvinas Islands has not affected Argentine-U.S. relations, reiterating that a meeting between President Alfonsin and Ronald Reagan during the Argentine president's private visit to the United States remains indefinite.

Jaunarena denied that the government has considered that nationalization of British assets [words indistinct] Malvinas.

The minister, who addressed the 13th Inter-American Naval Conference, visited the Mar del Plata submarine base accompanied by the delegates attending the conference. Jaunarena stressed that "we do not intend to provoke incidents or engage in belligerent actions in the South Atlantic."

He added that "we will support dialogue and all other peaceful measures," pointing out that the fishing agreements, "far from promoting a conflict, afford a chance to check plundering in the southern zone."

The minister denied that "the government is considering a plan to turn the Malvinas Islands into a province," although he conceded that "such an initiative may have been raised in Congress."

The minister said that "the visit that President Raul Alfonsin will pay to the United States has been confirmed, "but a meeting with Ronald Reagan remains unconfirmed."

He added that the new incidents between Argentina and Great Britain have not affected Argentine-U.S. relations, because these relations "have achieved maturity and reasonableness."

Jaunarena also said that "the government is concerned about the long time needed to prosecute the military men," because "that does no good to anyone, things simply remain undefined."

After delivering his speech at the naval conference and hosting a press conference, Jaunarena left for Buenos Aires at 1615.

Speaking in Buenos Aires before leaving for Mar del Plata, the minister said that the government would welcome a statement by the Inter-American Naval Conference in support of the Argentine position on the Malvinas conflict. He described as "limited" the possibility of incidents in the South Atlantic following the British decision to extend the fishing exclusion zone around the archipelago. [words indistinct] desirable" that the American navy delegations attending the conference issue a statement in support of the Argentine position on the Malvinas conflict, and that the government "would welcome" it.

Jaunarena reiterated that "no (?nuclear submarines) have been detected in the South Atlantic" and that "we do not have reasons to believe that the British military force in the area has been modified in recent days."

Jaunarena gave assurances that the possibility of incidents in the South Atlantic "is limited," because of "the government's reasonable reaction to the situation created by Great Britain."

President Alfonsin on 3 November opened the naval conference with a speech in which he criticized the British decision to extend the economic exclusion zone around the Malvinas Islands to 150 miles and urged the delegates to issue a statement on the subject.

Troccoli on Alfonsin's U.S. Trip

PY061231 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1144 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Nov (TELAM) -- Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli today confirmed that President Raul Alfonsin has not changed his intention to travel to the United States, and said that this visit will be a good opportunity to bring before a powerful country the Argentine demands in view of the British decision to create an exclusive fishing zone around the Malvinas.

We are aware of the links and solidarity the United States maintains with the United Kingdom, but the United States should understand that to transfer the East-West conflict to the South Atlantic means to lose a very important tool which we Argentine and Latin American people have, that being the peace in the continent and in our seas, Troccoli said.

Troccoli made these statements this morning at the military section of the Jorge Newbery Airport, shortly before boarding the plane that would take him to Cordoba. Troccoli was accompanied by Interior Secretary Facundo Suarez Lastra and Cesar Jaroslavsky, president of the radical bloc in the Chamber of Deputies.

Troccoli also termed the British unilateral decision an insolent aggression which reveals that Great Britain's imperialist spirit has not been dampened although it does not have the means to maintain it. He reaffirmed that the national government, in addition to being firm in its demands, has assured the Argentine people that we are not going to take the path of an armed confrontation.

USSR Fishing Defended

PY061808 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Juan Carlos Pugliese, chairman of the Argentine Chamber of Deputies, today stated that had Argentina signed a fishing agreement with Japan nothing would have happened, but since it was signed with the Soviet Union everyone chose to forget that Soviet fishing boats have been active for a long time, and all that the government has done now is to regulate fishing activities, Pugliese stated.

He then added that he hopes that the next session of Congress will approve these contracts because we cannot give up our sovereignty. Regarding the British decision, Pugliese stated that it is aggression. He said that it represents the seizing of something never claimed by England. Argentina has always navigated these seas. Even supposing that the Malvinas Islands were British, now the UK has usurped our territorial sea which is undoubtedly Argentine, Pugliese stated.

Sabato Talks in Spain

For coverage of Secretary of State for International Relations Jorge Sabato's visit to Spain, including his meeting with Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordonez, see the Spain section of the 7 November WESTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT.

OTHER NATIONS STATE VIEWS ON FALKLANDS DISPUTE

Nicaragua Issues Communique

PA061522 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Communique issued by Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry on 5 November]

[Text] After learning of the results of the Argentine, Brazilian, and Uruguayan foreign ministers' meeting in Punta del Este, Uruguay, on 2 November to consider the consequences of the British decision on the South Atlantic announced on 29 October 1986, the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry hereby announces to the people the Nicaraguan decision:

A. To support the Argentine request for a special session of the Permanent Council of OAS Foreign Ministers.

B. To keep in constant consultation with the Argentine Government in order to support all initiatives that seek to defend its legitimate territorial rights, inasmuch as any aggression against any Latin American country undermines the sovereignty of the entire region and affects peace and stability in the hemisphere.

C. To ratify its rejection of the British Government's decision of illegally and unilaterally assuming the right to declare an area of up to 200 miles for exploiting fishing resources, which constitutes an attempt to consolidate the unsustainable colonialist situation prevailing on the Malvinas Islands.

D. To reiterate its firm support of the right of the Republic of Argentina to reinstate its sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands.

Issued in Managua on 5 November 1986.

Japan, Poland Comment

PY070157 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2232 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Nov (NA) -- The embassies of Japan and Poland, two of the fishing powers active in the waters surrounding the Malvinas Islands, this afternoon reasserted ~~the need to find a negotiated solution of the~~ conflict between Argentina and Great Britain. They refrained, however, from disclosing the steps they will take beginning 1 February 1987 when the 200-mile exclusive zone unilaterally imposed by the government of Margaret Thatcher becomes effective.

Polish Ambassador Jan Janiszewski told NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS that "our government's position is clear: A peaceful solution must be found and the decolonization of the Malvinas Islands within the framework of the calls for bilateral dialogue made by the UN General Assembly must be achieved.

A Japanese Embassy source has stated that "a peaceful solution to the conflict is necessary," but he considered it "premature" to give an opinion on which of the two countries will be asked for authorization to fish in the South Atlantic after February 1987.

Meanwhile, reports datelined Madrid indicate that the Spanish Government has decided not to submit itself to the British pretension of asking for authorization to fish near the Malvinas Islands.

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL has reported that President Felipe Gonzalez has announced his intention "not to recognize any other sovereignty over the islands other than Argentina's."

Thus, Spain is the first fishing power and the first EEC member to flatly reject the UK decision.

Questioned by NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS, Ambassador Janiszewski said that "within 2 days my government will announce its position on the fishing problem around the Malvinas Islands."

Ambassador Janiszewski added: "Nevertheless, our position is well known. The negotiations between Great Britain and Argentina should have an open agenda, including the sovereignty issue and the decolonization of the islands."

He excused himself from giving an opinion on the alternatives [passage indistinct].

Nevertheless, yielding to the insistence of the press, Janiszewski stated that "my personal opinion is that our position should be favorable to the [word indistinct]."

For his part, the Japanese Embassy source reasserted that "the conflict over the Malvinas Islands must be settled peacefully," although he made it clear that "my country is not in a position to pass any judgments on the sovereignty issue."

Asked what steps Tokyo will take if the British restriction is implemented, the source stated that "it is premature to give an opinion on this issue."

"We will first have to see whether Great Britain implements its decision to restrict fishing within a 150-mile zone," the source concluded.

Meanwhile, the Chamber of Shipowners of Fishing Ships of the Argentine Republic [Camara de Armadores de Buques Pesqueros de la Republica Argentina] today expressed its support of the diplomatic negotiations the government has undertaken to counteract the British offensive in the South Atlantic.

A communique issued by the shipowners also emphasized that "no third party can regulate fishing in the South Atlantic."

The communique notes that "after 3 years during which Great Britain graciously gave away our resources to all those who wanted to profit from them, now it is seeking to justify an entirely political goal using the pretext of conservation."

CHILEAN ADMIRAL DENIES ALLEGED NAVAL DISPUTE

PY061525 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2015 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Mardel Plata, 5 Nov (TELAM) -- German Guesalaga Toro, the second highest-ranking Chilean naval officer and head of the delegation participating in the 13th Naval Inter-American Conference, refuted the press report released yesterday alleging that his superior Admiral Toribio Merino did not go to Argentina for diplomatic reasons.

According to the report, Merino's absence was the answer to a recommendation made by the Argentine Foreign Ministry to the Chilean Navy that the Chilean training ship "Esmeralda" not drop anchor at the Buenos Aires port, but dock at Puerto Belgrano, a suggestion that allegedly caused displeasure in Chile.

The vice admiral admitted that the event was [word illegible] and we have even talked about it with the Argentine Navy and there was no problem. He denied that the incident was the cause for Merino's absence from the conference.

When questioned by reporters he explained that Merino did not go because he is a member of the legislative branch which is presently studying the national budget.

The Chilean vice admiral also denied that a declaration over the Malvinas Islands would be made during the 13th Naval Inter-American Conference, adding that the issue falls within the framework of foreign relations and at this conference we will deal exclusively with naval matters.

ALFONSIN INAUGURATES L.A. ENERGY MEETING

PY062009 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1546 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Nov (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin today urged Latin American countries to begin to work seriously toward defining our own sovereignty beyond just rhetoric. He added that for a long time we have praised the potential of our resources, but the truth is that for many years we have been unsuccessfully trying to develop them.

Alfonsin said this during an impromptu speech at the inauguration of the 18th Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) meeting which is being held at the (?Libertador) Hotel in downtown Buenos Aires, and which is attended by ministers and government officials responsible for the energy policies of all Latin American countries.

Alfonsin said that this conference is being held at a time in which our countries are experiencing difficulties, not only because of problems resulting from the fall in oil prices or the difficulties we are confronting to develop our extraordinary energy potential, but because of several international economic issues.

He added that this shows the need to work with greater efficiency to overcome obstacles posed by factors that are alien to our economies and that sometimes seem to condemn us to stagnation.

Alfonsin said that in Latin America today we must strive more than ever to modify our rhetoric, because for many years we have praised our enormous resources potential, the enormous mineral resources, the energy and hydroelectric development capacity, and our extraordinary plans.

Alfonsin added that it is also true that for a long time we have been unsuccessfully trying to develop these resources in order to achieve this potential, because experience has shown us that this is the proper way to achieve a more free, more just and more equal society.

He asserted that as never before, we have begun to realize the absolute need in finding tools and methods that will allow us to achieve that efficiency which we have traditionally lacked. He added that he believes that we are aware that this efficiency will be gained through different processes.

The president suggested that one of the forms of integration that is not strictly limited to the economic field and that projects itself to the political field is the holding of periodic meetings among the ministers of the respective areas, during which they may exchange opinions and experiences, and define possible actions to achieve integration in numerous areas.

Alfonsin said that it is important for us to work to fulfill this Latin American hope that will also signify the fulfillment of the thwarted dream of the liberators [referring to Jose de San Martin and Simon Bolivar].

He said that above all, this means we have to begin to work seriously so as to be able to define our own sovereignty beyond mere rhetoric in a world in which one side or the other has begun to show their plans to install a system of restricted sovereignties. It is obvious that we shall be more vulnerable if we (?continue) to be divided.

Alfonsin said that Argentina has recently experienced a new provocation. I have been told by the chairman of this meeting that this provocation will be discussed at this meeting, which will express its (?solidarity) with Argentina. All our sister-nations have expressed to us their solidarity.

The president said that this attitude commits Argentina to follow the same path of solidarity with other countries, not merely because it wants to be a world power but rather to be more just and more fraternal, so that together we may tread the path that leads to development, equality and freedom.

Alfonsin said that Argentina wishes to be able to stand up among other nations to tell the world that here, in Latin America, there are countries that want to develop and that want solidarity with other nations. But Alfonsin warned that Latin American countries are not willing to accept that developed countries are able to develop at the expense of our low standard of living.

Energy Secretary Jorge Lapena said that the weakness of those economies that base their development on the production of primary products, has been shown. Therefore, he urged the members of the conference to draft new ideas that will allow us to confront this situation in a better way. he said that much of this problem may be overcome if we are able to achieve integration through the increase in the trade of primary energy products between countries of the region, but also through the exploitation of possibilities offered by the compensated trade of goods and services.

He also urged the achievement of this integration through the production and processing of raw materials found in one of the richest regions in the world.

CPA LEADER FAVA REPORTS AT PARTY CONGRESS

PY0619423 Buenos Aires NOTICIA ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1825 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Nov (NA) -- Athos Fava, the secretary general of the Argentine Communist Party [PCA], today stressed that Argentina "needs an anti-imperialist and antioligarchic people's revolution," and that " a National and Social Liberation Front [Frente de Libercacion Nacional y Social]" [FLNS] must be created to achieve it. The FLNS "demands tne inclusion of the large mass of Peronist workers."

Fava also stated that the current political project of communism in Argentina was made possible due to "the self-criticism and the effort that was made in criticizing the values of the past, which was carried out by the Central Committee, and the admittance of its errors."

When assessing the current situation, the Communist leader stressed that "now is the time to accumulate forces ready for more decisive battles which will be fought on our terms," and he emphasized that this accumulation of forces must be carried out at the ideological level, under the organization of political training, and with the will for combat.

Fava today made these assertions when he read the Central Committee's report to the delegates of the PCA's 16th Congress. After criticizing the party's conduct, which is accused of suffering "a serious ideological deterioration," the report maintains that "the creation of the FLNS" is now the main task. Fava also stressed that in Argentina "two trends are emerging, the trend that concentrates privilege and imperialism on the financial and oligarchic landowner and the large monopolistic bourgeoisie, and the other trend that concentrates the working class with the democratic, progressive and revolutionary forces."

On critizing the government, Fava said "there is no third path between the alternatives of liberation or dependency." and "the 'Democratic Convergence' of the Radicals tends toward the alternation of power with he Peronists, who propose expanding and modernizing our dependency."

Fava read the 10-page report at Parque Norte building where the congress was being held. Of a total of 673 delegates, 540 were present. The hall in which the congress was held was decorated with pictures of Marx, Engels, Lenin, San Martin, Ernesto "Che" Guevara, Victorio Codovila, and Rodolfo Ghioldi.

On assessing the current situation, Fava stated "this is the time for the accumulating of forces for more decisive battles which will be fought on our terms," and added "this accumulation of forces must take place within the ideological and organizational framework, in political training, and with the will for combat." The communist leader added that "our political plan stems from the need of the left to join forces and dedicate its energy to have a bearing on the current social and political process, and thus, guide the future course of the mass struggle."

Fava stated that this communist plan "was made possible by the self-analysis and criticism that was made in evaluating the past, which was conducted by the central committee, who thus admitted its errors." He added that "these changes have caused us to focus on the creation of the FLNS as a main task." Fava stated that through self-criticism "we have begun to reverse a serious ideological deterioration, a reformist deviation from our own revolutionary theory." "In fact," he stated, the PCA has given up the party's policy, the policy of concentration on the decisive points of the worker's movement, and the idea of a front that will seek a joint action with other revolutionary and leftist forces." Fava stated that "while we repeated the need to concentrate our work on the working class, we were in fact favoring the middle class and the small burgeoisie."

After this self-criticism, the communist leader referred to the "current Argentine foreign policy," about which he stated that "in view of certain political circumstances, the government adopts a positive position of foreign policy matters." He added "the government policy on the foreign debt is the basis of a plan for restructuring relations with the United States, based on the reinstatement of Argentina in the world capitalist system through a modernized dependency."

"But this overall view does not prevent us from seeing," he stated, "that the government has adopted positive positions in foreign policy matters, in matters such as disarmament and the suspension of nuclear tests, Central America, the severance of relations with South Africa, relations with the socialist world and the Nonaligned Movement." Fava stated that "it is in this context that we place President Raul Alfonsin's trip to the Soviet Union and Cuba as an event of great significance which complies with the feelings of our people and with those of the socialist countries."

Fava concluded by saying that "beginning with the people's front, we will be able to have an alternative of the left that will not permit the consolidation of the two-party system." He added that the creation of the FLNS "demands the inclusion of the large mass of Peronist workers," but that to achieve this "the organization of a sufficiently strong Peronist left" will be necessary.

BRIEFS

U.S. AMBASSADOR RECEIVED -- Buenos Aires, 6 Nov (DYN) -- President Raul Alfonsin today received the credentials of newly-appointed U.S. ambassador to Buenos Aires, Theodore Gildred, who replaced Frank Ortiz. [Exerpt] [Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1705 GMT 6 Nov 86 PY]

CONGRESS APPROVES REPORT ON HUANCHACA CASE

PY061508 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Relay by Cristina Corrales]

[Excerpt] Good morning Panamericana listeners throughout the country. Congress has approved the ADN [Nationalist Democratic Action]-MNR [Nationalist Revolutionary Movement] joint report on the Huanchaca case. The congressional session ended at approximately 2300, but the majority of representatives of opposition parties walked off the Congress floor minutes before. Only ADN, MNR, and MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left] representatives who voted against the approval of the report, remained on the floor. In view of this, Congress has decided:

1. The executive branch should completely reorganize those organizations involved in the struggle against drug trafficking, bringing to bear a coherent and effective policy.

2. To request the executive branch replace those authorities and officials responsible for the ineffective, negligent, (?incompetent) and irresponsible handling of these actions undertaken to clarify the tragic Huanchaca incident which resulted in the death of Noel Kempff Mercadeo, Juan Cochamaniris, and Franklin Parado (?Augh).

3. To ~~suggest~~ to the ~~executive~~ branch~~r that~~ it request, from whomever concerned, the replacement of the foreign personnel who to a certain extent did not properly fulfill their duties as has been shown with the participation of the U.S. DEA in the struggle against drug trafficking.

4. To suggest the executive branch sponsor an international meeting to be held in Bolivia with the main objective of achieving an effective consensus in the struggle against drug trafficking.

5. For Congress to grant priority-status to all those draft laws concerning the control of drugs.

6. The order the Interior Ministry to arrest and place at the disposal of the courts the following people for their involvement in the manufacturing of cocaine in the cocaine factory located in Huanchaca and for covering up its existence: Jose Mismark Arredondo Alvarez; Humberto Gill Suarez; Jorge Roca Suarez, alias "Straw Roof" [Techo de Paja]; William Pizzarro Hurtado; Ricardo Montes: Ezequiel Chavez Justiniano; Reynaldo Chavez Justiniano; Alejandro Fernando Pacheco Sotomayor; Tita Roca; Hugo (Leighi); Sergio Vacca; Luis Alarcon (?Alcoser); Gerald (Tabeck), a French citizen; and (Adonai Sosa Valdivieso), all of whom may be accomplices of the crimes involved in the Huanchaca case.

The opposition has stated that Congress should not have approved this declaration. [passage omitted]

OFFICER ACCUSES MINISTER OF ACCEPTING BRIBES

PY062158 Paris AFP in Spanish 1725 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] La Paz, 6 Nov (AFP) -- In a deposition made in Congress some hours ago, police officer Ciro Jijena Zenteno accused Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy of receiving money from drug traffickers.

Socialist Deputy Roger Cortez presented Jijena's deposition and has requested that it be added to the Huanchaca case -- which refers to a triple murder and to the discovery of a large cocaine processing plant -- so the investigations into the Bolivian drug trafficking rings may continue.

Jijena stated that those sectors of the Bolivian Police in charge of fighting drug trafficking have been protecting the criminal activities of the drug dealers, including the illegal operation of a landing strip where drug trafficking transactions were being conducted. Jijena said all this took place in the central Chapare Region from May to September 1986, while he was training the Leopards special forces.

The Congressional debates over the Huanchaca case started when the opposition proposed that Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy, Defense Minister Fernando Valle, and Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal be censured. The Congressional majority, made up of members of the ruling National Revolutionary Movement (MNR) and of the pro-government Nationalist Democratic Action (ADN), proposed a less radical solution by requesting that those officials found guilty of laxity and negligence be sanctioned, but without involving the ministers.

The final resolution has urged the executive branch to thoroughly reorganize the institutions responsible for fighting drug trafficking and to replace the agents of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) who, despite being aware of its existence, failed to destroy the cocaine processing plant in Huanchaca.

Furthermore, the DEA agents and the Bolivian police officers were charged with failing to rapidly retrieve the bodies of three members of a scientific mission, and with allowing the drug dealers to escape. The three bodies were those of scientist Noel Kempf, pilot Juan Cochamanidis, and guide Franklin Parada, who were murdered on 6 September when they landed in Huanchaca, near the Brazilian border.

During the voting, the opposition parties walked out of Congress and denounced that, at this time when there is important evidence to unveil the Bolivian cocaine mafia, the investigations have been suspended.

BEDREGAL REJECTS U.S. INTERVENTION IN NICARAGUA

PY061827 Paris AFP in Spanish 1535 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] La Paz, 6 Nov (AFP) -- Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal today said here that his country rejects the idea of any possible direct U.S. military intervention in Nicaragua because no power is entitled to violate the internal autonomy and decision of another nation.

The Bolivian foreign minister said his country will make a convincing proposal of support for the Contadora Group's peace efforts, during the next OAS meeting in Guatemala.

I do not believe that the U.S. Government will adopt such a solution, which could mean a Vietnamization of the Central American conflict in which one knew how it started, but not how it is going to end, started Bedregal.

HUMAN RIGHTS GROUPS CONCERNED OVER DISSIDENTS

PY051755 Paris AFP in Spanish 0706 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Asuncion, 4 Nov (AFP) -- Paraguayan human rights organizations today reiterated their concern over Alejandro Stumpfs, vice president of the Colorado Popular Movement (Mlpoco) that opposes the current Paraguayan regime, who is being held incommunicado. Stumpfs was arrested 1 month ago and taken to the security unit of the Asuncion prison. So far, the Paraguayan Government has failed to explain why he is being held incommunicado. Interior Ministry spokesmen have told the courts that Stumpfs was arrested under the provisions of the state of seige.

The Paraguayan Human Rights Commission and Human Rights Defense Promotion (Prodemos) [Promocion de Defensa de los Derechos Humanos] group, have called for the release of Stumpfs and of Authentic Radical Liberal Party [PLRA] leaders Miguel Abdon Saguier, Dr Juan Masi Guggiari and Gilberto Riveros.

Other organizations and associations of workers, university students and opposition political parties have also repudiated the recent violent repression of Hospital de Clinicas doctors, nurses and students of the school of medicine and agreed over the harsh manner in which the government has repressed demonstration, aimed at silencing popular protests.

According to PLRA leaders, during the commemoration of the 99th anniversary of the Liberal Party 25 persons were arrested and 8 of them were cowardly tortured at the Interior Ministry's branch office in Caacupe, 50 km east of Asuncion.

TAX CONTRIBUTORS REFUSED ACCESS TO CONGRESS

PY031722 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 1 Nov 86 p 6

[Text] Shortly after walking out of the congressional session, legislators of the Liberal Party and Liberal Radical Party bloc held a meeting after which they issued a statement which reads as follows:

"In view of the brutal beating received on 31 October by a group of citizens who contribute to the National Treasury and who wanted to attend the Chamber of Deputies' session during which the 1987 fiscal year's budget was supposed to be discussed, we left the congressional building in sign of protest over the sterile and unnecessary violence with which members of the Asuncion Police forces acted."

The communique voices "full solidarity with the arrested persons who sought to peacefully exercise their citizen's rights which are clearly established in our Constitution." The Liberal and Radical deputies ended by stating that "the citizens' access to Congress is an inalienable right of our republican, democratic, and representative system."

Deputy Carlos Ferreira Ibarra, one of the deputies who signed the note, explained the walkout by saying that "the legislators of the opposition will by no means accept that tax contributors get beaten while we try to analyze the budget. We believe that our attitude would be incomprehensible if we maintain that we represent the people when those people, in keeping with the Constitution, came to attend the deliberations and the police prevented them from doing so. Quite the contrary, they were brutally beaten," ended Deputy Ferreira.

SECURITY TIGHTENED FOR 9 NOV ELECTIONS

PY060232 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1756 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Lima, 5 Nov (EFE) -- The Peruvian Armed Forces Joint Command announced today that security measures will be redoubled as of 7 November owing to the current wave of terrorism that is preceding the 9 November municipal election.

Army General Guillermo Monzon, chief of the Joint Command, said that 3 days before election day the military and police forces will adopt strict measures to ensure a smooth election.

Gen Monzon, who a few days ago warned about the possibility of dramatic terrorist actions during the elections, today asked the people to report anyone who may attempt to disrupt order.

Some 10,000 soldiers and policemen will seek to ensure a normal election in Lima, where 35 percent of the 9 million Peruvian voters reside.

Bomb attacks, murders of policemen, and clashes between members of the Shining Path and police patrols have been increasing before the municipal elections.

In the last few days in Cusco, 1,000 km southeast of Lima, two civil guardsmen were killed in a terrorist attack on a police station; Mayor Daniel Estrada was wounded in an attack; and terrorists tried to burn the home of a deputy mayor.

A policeman was wounded early yesterday morning when unidentified criminals machine-gunned a police station in Chiclayo, a northern Peruvian town.

Yesterday, alleged members of the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement detonated several bombs in Lima and its outskirts.

The most serious attack, however, occurred in Zarate district, in Lima, where two police officers were seriously wounded while trying to deactivate a bomb.

The Joint Command also reported that 10 Shining Path guerrillas died in Ayacucho on 30 October in a clash with a military patrol.

12 TERRORISTS KILLED IN CLASHES WITH ARMY

PY011244 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Twelve terrorists have been killed during a clash with Army patrols. According to an Armed Forces joint command communique, nine subversives were killed in a clash with the forces of order in La Mar province last 29 October.

A similar clash took place yesterday in the town of Putacasa where three terrorists were killed. The authorities seized home-made grenades, explosives, and medicines.

GOVERNMENT DISCUSSES DISSOLUTION OF CONGRESS

PY070141 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Nov 86

[By Emil Suarez Silvera]

[Excerpt] Government officials held a meeting this evening. President Julio Sanguinetti, Vice President Enrique Tarigo, the ministers -- except for Raul Ugarte and Enrique Iglesias, ministers of public health and foreign affairs, respectively -- the mayor of Montevideo, the Colorado Party mayors of rural cities, and ruling party lawmakers met for 2 and 1/2 hours on the ground floor of the presidential building. The following major topics were analyzed: the amnesty issue, the budget report, the draft laws that the executive branch has submitted to Congress, and what was described as the political confrontations of the past few days.

During the meeting, the government decided to do everything in its power to reach a broad political understanding. Pursuant to this objective, efforts will be made to arrange a meeting between the president and Blanco Party leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate. The meeting has initially been scheduled for tomorrow.

The key issue analyzed at the meeting deals with the fact that if there is a confrontation between the branches of government, the executive will dissolve Congress and call for elections. A top-ranking congressional leader has said that the ruling Colorado Party supports this position.

This is a summary of what happened during the meeting, which President Sanguinetti unexpectedly summoned late this afternoon. [passage omitted]

BUDGET, HUMAN RIGHTS DIVIDE CONGRESS, GOVERNMENT

PY071115 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 0930 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] There is a good possibility that the president of the republic will order the dissolution of Congress and call for elections if agreements on the national budget and human rights issues are delayed.

President Sanguinetti yesterday summoned Colorado Party Government authorities, and they decided to postpone any important decisions until next 12 November. National Party congressmen said they will not vote on any issue in Congress as long as Colorado Party congressmen persist in aggravating them.

Meanwhile, it was known that President Sanguinetti and National Party leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate had a heated argument over the telephone in the past few hours.

PRESIDENT DEFENDS 'CLEAN' ELECTORAL PROCESSES

PA061331 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Report by Humberto Mares Navarro from Tepic, Nayarit -- passages within quotation marks recording of President Miguel de la Madrid]

[Text] President Miguel de la Madrid said in Nayarit that electoral processes in Mexico are normal, clean, and reflect popular will despite unfounded slanders and criticism at home and abroad. He acknowledged that there are a few imperfections in electoral processes, and to correct them, he proposed a new federal electoral code: "With these proposals, we wish to achieve several objectives: First, to ensure the efficiency of the Mexican politica system, which is why we continue to support the principle that the majority must rule in a democracy with the respect and participation of minorities. However, we maintain the fundamental trademark of our democratic system and try to prevent excessive elimination [pulverizacion] of parties, which would only provoke instability and inefficiency in our government."

The president of the republic added that imperfections and irregularities are natural occurrences in a country with 80 million inhabitants and 30 million voters with cultural and social differences: "We have mechanisms, which we want to improve, to ensure that these few imperfections will be corrected to create an increasingly clean and less questionable electoral system; we want to strengthen the mechanisms in the face of slanders regarding the Mexican political system. That unfounded criticism -- which is based on wrong tactics -- sometimes thrives internally, but at times it also comes from abroad with suspicious frequency to discredit the republic's institutions and basically to weaken the Mexican people's sovereignty and to subject it to the dictates of foreign hegemonical powers."

During his speech, President Miguel de la Madrid said that the government of the republic has supported and respected all national political inclinations, because we live in an integral democracy. He said that Mexicans cherish our political, economic, and social independence and do not accept foreign political systems. He said that in Mexico, the freedom to criticize and voice opinions and views is complete: "There is neither repression nor control of the press, television, or radio in Mexico. All opinions are vented; sometimes there is bitter criticism that perhaps lacks objectivity at times. However, we Mexicans will always prefer to run the risk of abusing the freedom of speech rather than having systems to control expression, opinion, and criticism."

During this work tour, President de la Madrid inaugurated social projects totalling 3.7 billion pesos and handed land titles to 17,000 peasants.

NAVY SECRETARIAT REPORTS ANTI-DRUG ACTIVITIES

FL061731 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0355 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Mexico City, 5 Nov, (NOTIMEX) -- The Navy Secretariat has reported that over 2,000 members of the Mexican Armed Forces are involved in the Mexican Caribbean area alone in anti-drug smuggling activities. They are located in the naval zones of Ciudad del Carmen, Campeche; Yucaltepen, Yucatan; in the areas Champoton, Lerma, and Progreso in Yucatan; and on Isla Mujeres and Cozumel in Quintana Roo.

In addition, 15 infantry groups are constantly guarding the banks of Rio Hondo at the border with Belize and are supported by helicopters and C-212 fighter planes for a better coverage.

Since the Tromba and Tapir operations were established to combat drug smuggling, the Mexican Armed Forces have seized over 64 tons of drugs in the Caribbean area. Some 45 tons were being transported by sea and the remaining 19 were discovered on the coastal areas.

CHINESE VICE MINISTER DISCUSSES TRADE, INDUSTRY

FL050400 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0200 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Commerce and Industrial Development Secretary Hector Hernandez Cervantes has said Mexico is willing to transfer to the PRC technology developed for the industrial processing of maize. During a working meeting between trade delegations from the two countries, in preparation for Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid's visit to Beijing, the official said Mexico is also interested in offering China its experience on GATT membership.

For his part, PRC Trade Vice Minister Jia Shi said his country is very interested in Mexican technology for industrial processing of maize, and added he expects to apply this soon to improve his peoples' food supply. Hernandez Cervantes and Jia Shi agreed the two countries share similarities in their policies of industrial, scientific, and technological cooperation.

BRIEFS

NEW PAKISTANI AMBASSADOR -- Mexican Foreign Relations Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda received the credentials of Abul Fazl, the new ambassador of Pakistan to Mexico. [Excerpt] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 30 Oct 86 pp 4-a, 35-a PA]

MARIJUANA PACKING PLANT SEIZED -- Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, 2 Nov -- The Mexican Army has seized a marijuana packing plant in Las Glorias ranch, Camargo municipality. This plant was supposed to become the main distribution center for the drug in the northeastern border with the United States. When the soldiers arrived they found 4 and 1/2 tons that were ready to be packed. The plant had been operating for a month and the only person arrested in it said that 60 people worked there and that they packed 25-kg packages capable of being dropped from the air or floating on the water. [Summary] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 5 Nov 86 p 1 PA]

BELIZE

ESQUIVEL, REAGAN REPORTEDLY DISCUSS CONTRAS

FL062040 Belize City THE BELIZE TIMES in English 2 Nov 86, p 5

["Bottom Line" article]

[Text] THE BELIZE TIMES has done the country a service by forcing the United States representatives in Belize to confirm that the prime minister of Belize did have a meeting with President Reagan of the United States.

Each time the leader of an independent country meets with the U.S. President it is always a media event which gets coverage from most of the U.S. major newspapers. Photographs are taken. In the case of the Esquivel visit, the news media either did not know of the meeting between Reagan and Esquivel or they chose to ignore it as insignificant.

Enquiries were made of people in a position to know whether the meeting took place, but those people drew a blank from Washington. Even the Washington's representative in Belize was cagey about answering questions about the meeting. When THE BELIZE TIMES asked for comments, the embassy would only refer them to the beacon's story.

The question now emerges: Just what was discussed between Reagan and Esquivel that needed to be kept from the public? The matters most dear to Washington at this time are drug trafficking and training and arming the contras.

This column has learned that both subjects were discussed. Esquivel was whisked to Washington to try to get him to agree to training the contras on Belizean soil. The Coca Cola lands were suggested as ideal both for training and for onward shipment of arms and ammunition to the contras.

Esquivel is said to have raised U.S. assistance in current "direct talks" between Guatemala and Belize.

Just what was agreed to by Esquivel in the name of Belize is not known, but it is well known that the ex-commissioner of police was sacked because of a fuss between him and his government over arms shipment to the contras. The recent downing of the Hasenfus plane may also frighten Esquivel.

The truth about the topics discussed and the agreement arrived at will eventually come out. When it does, the people of Belize will realize the great service THE BELIZE TIMES rendered.

COSTA RICA

ARIAS URGES CONTADORA TO REJECT ICJ RULING

PA060435 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Costa Rican President Oscar Arias has stated that the countries comprising the Contadora and Support Groups must react and reject the blow dealt by the Sandinist regime by its accusations against Costa Rica and Honduras at the International Court of Justice [ICJ]. The president said Costa Rica does not like the fact that those countries have not reacted, so it has been decided that Costa Rica will not attend the Contadora Group meetings until there is a strong reaction, as it was expected. [sentence as heard]

Referring to this, Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto added that the Sandinists' accusations against Costa Rica and Honduras represent a direct blow against the Contadora Group.

Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto stressed that inter-American laws state that the beginning of a new process in the relations between two countries directly affects and voids any previous process. Referring to this topic, he explained that if a dialogue were being prepared in good faith through mediators and the Central American countries were urged to participate, and then Nicaragua suddenly filed a suit at The Hague against those same countries, this does not only [words indistinct] neighboring country that shuns a friendly process and thus brings it to an end. Madrigal Nieto said a dialogue cannot continue under these conditions, particularly when it is necessary to prepare a document that challenges the Sandinist accusations.

Rodrigo Madrigal added that the truth is that the Contadora Group has failed to adopt a position concerning the case, to react against Nicaragua's demands, or to dare to call us for a meeting. The Costa Rican foreign minister said we will act accordingly when the Contadora Group calls for a meeting with the countries that are affected by the Nicaraguan accusations.

Costa Rica announced yesterday it will not attend the Contadora Group's meetings as long as the Nicaraguan charges prevail at the ICJ against our country and Honduras.

HONDURAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES TO RECEIVE AWARD

PA061601 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Honduran President Jose Azcona Hoyo arrived in Costa Rica at 1205 yesterday for an unofficial 20-hour visit. The Honduran president was invited by the Association for International Relations to grant him the Presencia Award in recognition of his struggle to preserve peace and democracy.

Azcona Hoyo was met at the Juan Santamaria International Airport by President Oscar Arias Sanchez and Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto, with whom he had lunch at the Cariari Hotel.

Even though security barriers had been set up at the airport, President Azcona Hoyo broke through them to speak with the press. The white-haired president stepped out of the Honduran Air Force executive plane accompanied by Foreign Minister Carlos Lopez Contreras. After warmly greeting President Arias Sanchez, Azcona Hoyo spoke to reporters. Shortly afterwards, Azcona Hoyo and Arias Sanchez invited the press to enter the airport's diplomatic room so as to speak more extensively about various topics.

After having participated in the ceremony in which he received the Presencia Award, the Honduran president carried out various private activities last night and will leave today at 0930 from the Juan Santamaria International Airport. He is scheduled to leave the Cariari Hotel at 0800, although he might do so a little later because last night's activities were intense, according to diplomatic sources. This is the second time Azcona Hoyo has visited Costa Rica. He had previously visited the country on 8 May for the inauguration of President Oscar Arias. Honduran Embassy officials said Azcona Hoyo is planning to make an official 3-day visit to Costa Rica in 1987.

Some 20 personalities and organizations received the Presencia Award granted by the Association for International Relations. They included Honduran President Jose Azcona Hoyo and Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez. [passage omitted]

Honduras does not seek to be the leading arbiter in Central America, but it has great interest in promoting dialogue and the joint effort of all the governments and peoples of the region to achieve unity, peace, freedom, and justice, President Azcona Hoyo said upon receiving the Presencia Award. Consistent with our principles, the Honduran president added, we are promoting a foreign policy to further strengthen our links with other governments equally identified with democratic ideology. We believe cooperation for the development that we so sorely need can only take place among states that share the same principles of respect for freedom, the dignity of human beings, and the effective enforcement of international law, President Azcona Hoyo added.

Reiterating the Honduran Government's decision to support the Contadora Group's peace efforts, President Azcona Hoyo said this is dependent on a change of attitude and on having all states participate in good faith. He also said this Latin American effort can only be fruitful when the Sandinist government stops making improper use of international jurisdictional norms such as the charge it has made against Costa Rica and Honduras, which is a mockery of the Contadora Group. Azcona Hoyo said that once again, he is waiting for the rectification of this Sandinist conduct, sure that this will contribute to opening the path of dialogue in Contadora.

MADRIGAL LAUDS MEXICO TRIP TO 'IMPROVE RELATIONS'

PA070400 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 1 Nov 86 p 4 A

[Text] Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto considers that his visit to Mexico represents a new path of friendship between Costa Rica and Mexico that will strengthen current agreements and intensify others.

The official said the visit also allowed him to exchange viewpoints about the Central American situation and the need to strengthen the Contadora Group's efforts to reach an agreement in the region.

Nevertheless, he said his trip was not aimed at attaining a solution to all the Contadora Group's problems, adding that Costa Rica had clearly stated its position concerning this issue since June.

Madrigal underscored that his visit to Mexico helped improve relations between the two countries, because they have been affected recently mainly due to foreign policies.

Madrigal warned that neither he nor the Mexican officials with whom he met could adopt any decision by themselves concerning Contadora. Nevertheless, it was evident that both sides are concerned because the negotiations and peace process have not advanced as they should.

He added that the two governments signed a joint declaration on Thursday, the contents of which could not be provided to the media due to some delays [as received].

The foreign minister reasserted that Costa Rica does not believe Nicaragua is willing to hold negotiations that satisfy all the regional interests.

Deputy Finance Minister Ofelia Taitelbaum reported Costa Rica will be able to use $12 million from 20 percent [as published] of its oil bill with Mexico for housing projects, for which accounts are currently held at the Central American Bank of Economic Integration.

EL SALVADOR

FMLN-FDR COMMUNIQUE VIEWS GOVERNMENT 'WEAKNESS'

PA061718 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Communique issued by the FMLN General Command and the FDR Executive Committee dated 5 November: "The Earthquake and the Government's Policy Aggravate the National Crisis"]

[Text] The 10 October earthquake has aggravated the country's deep national crisis. The serious problems that afflict our people did not begin on that date, but originate in a political, economic, and social regime which for many decades has denied the majority of the people basic opportunities of development and well-being. This has led the people to demand their rights through higher levels of struggle. In the past few years, the handing out of national sovereignty to the interests of the Reagan administration by antidemocratic and antinational governments has resulted in a war of counterinsurgency which has proved destructive, grievous, and useless, and created greater unemployment and a reduction of all services, such as health and education -- all this to maintain ever costlier Armed Forces.

The 10 October tragedy signifies a sudden aggravation of the national crisis, particularly regarding the popular sectors in San Salvador and neighboring municipalities. These people have lost their dear ones, their belongings, and some public services with which Duarte's government had tried to justify itself. In addition, however, the earthquake has exposed the government's inability and its true capitulatory and antipopular nature by showing: a) its role as administrator of Reagan's warmongering stance by being more interested in prolonging the war than in looking after the needs of the victims, going so far as to say the funds destined for war will not be touched to alleviate the earthquake's destruction; and b) its antipopular and antidemocratic nature by restricting the channels for aid and even trying to prevent the Catholic Church from directly receiving and distributing international aid. The truth is that, due to its inability, lack of organization, corruption, and fear of the popular organization, this government has neither quickly nor efficiently met the needs of the metropolitan population most affected by the earthquake.

Its political weakness has led it to yield its place to the entrepreneurs of big money because of the emergency. The Duarte government tries to deceive with an alleged national unity which is nothing else than the subordination of the Duarte government to the interests of big money. It is evident that, in the face of a political, social, and economic crisis aggravated by the 10 October earthquake, the Salvadoran people can expect the least from and trust the least the Duarte government, its U.S. employers, and the representatives of big money.

In addition, the current situation is so serious that, to cope with it fully -- and not only by patching it up -- it has become more and more indispensable for the largest possible number of organizations, associations, and democratic, popular, and patriotic sectors to reach a consensus to overcome the crisis in a firm and definitive way. This unity of social and political forces becomes urgent in preventing the Duarte government and the Reagan administration from continuing to sink our country into ruin and misery, and to cause the loss of national sovereignty. Therefore, it is necessary that, through a broad, democratic, and national consensus, the organized forces stop this situation and initiate the true reconstruction of both our society and the capital.

In this context, the FMLN-FDR reiterates its firm determination to continue the process of dialogue to make possible a negotiated solution of the conflict. Our fronts will persevere in this effort despite the repeated efforts of the government and Armed Forces in the opposite direction. They not only have rejected constructive initiatives, but have executed attacks and provocations against our efforts, such as the breaking of preliminary talks in Panama City, the Sesori spectacle, the rejection of the 10 October unilateral truce, and their violations of the truce requested by the pope on 27 October. We feel that reaching an agreement for a negotiated political solution could facilitate the reconstruction and decrease the people's suffering. Because of this, we reaffirm our conviction that this solution can be arrived at on the basis of a broad national, popular consensus through an active dialogue among all national, democratic, and patriotic sectors, a mobilization of all of them, and the fostering of a platform of common struggle to orient the struggle and overcome the effects of the earthquake and the national crisis.

The FMLN-FDR proposes to the people the following platform. Its objectives are the defense of the people's income, the people's participation in the decisions which directly affect them, the reconstruction of homes and basic services, and the restoration of civil rights and peace with justice and democracy.

Defense of the people's income: Economic measures established in the two economic swindles that affect the true income of workers and employees should be abolished; the prices of basic family products must be frozen to prevent further deterioration of the people's true income and also to guarantee supplies; jobs and the payment of salaries must be guaranteed, whether or not the enterprises and offices have worked as of 10 October. In the case of small- and medium-size entrepreneurs who have suspended their activities due to the earthquake, the government and the Social Security Fund must meet the affected workers' temporary income needs. The agricultural cooperatives' right to delayed payments of credits for supplies and their right to new credits so that they can maintain their activities must be guaranteed. Delayed payment of the debts of small- and medium-size entrepreneurs must be decreed.

People's participation: Regarding this, efforts must be made for the free return of those displaced by war to their places of origin. The FMLN-FDR reiterates its commitment to make it possible in every way for the people to return to their places of origin and resume production in the territories under FMLN-FDR control.

The right of victim associations and peoples' organizations to receive, distribute, and control aid must be guaranteed. The bill on compulsory military service and forceful recruitment must be withdrawn. Political prisoners must be released and the state of siege must be suspended.

Reconstruction of houses: The price of urban land in the metropolitan area of San Salvador and neighboring municipalities must be frozen. In addition, the rents for houses and business offices must be frozen at the rates established prior to 10 October. Prices of construction material must be maintained to stop profiteering. All victims whose houses have been destroyed must be guaranteed the right to voluntarily and freely relocate themselves. A house-building program based on the organizational efforts of the victims must be fully carried out to benefit those victims. Low-interest long-term loans must be created to repair and build middle-class houses and office buildings for small and medium enterprises.

Basic services must be reestablished. The national health system must be fully rehabilitated to guarantee medical assistance to earthquake victims. A massive vaccination campaign among the earthquake victims must be carried out and reconstruction of the hospital center must be initiated. Water and electricity installations must be urgently repaired and the necessary water and electricity services in the area, assigned to the earthquake victims, must be restored.

The search for peace: In this regard, national budget priorities must be reordered, directing them toward the earthquake victims and the reconstruction works. An ample, national dialogue of all the social and political forces of the country must be organized to search for peace with justice and dignity. The dialogue between the opposing sides must be resumed to attain a negotiated solution of the conflict.

We have entered a decisive period in our history. The earthquake bluntly exposed the great task of the Salvadoran people. Now, it all depends on our people's capacity, level of organization, and willingness to struggle and work. Napoleon Duarte's government, which survives thanks to foreign charity, does not represent a solution for the Salvadoran people. Those who were affected by the earthquake are already claiming their rights, and they will find the way to obtain what is justly owed them because they depend on those rights to survive under these difficult circumstances.

The Salvadoran people and the FMLN-FDR must mobilize and organize to struggle for the fulfillment of our immediate needs and the great expectations for social justice, sovereignty, democracy, and peace.

El Salvador, 5 November 1986. Anniversary of the first cry of independence.

FDR Executive Committee, FMLN General Command

GUATEMALA

CASTILLO EXPLAINS NATURE OF TRADE WITH BELIZE

PA062116 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 6 Nov 86 p 22

[Text] Arnoldo Castillo Barajas, trade director of the Economy Ministry, said yesterday that the legalization of trade with Belize does not mean that Guatemala recognizes the independence of this national territory.

He recalled that the government actually repealed a "punishment" imposed years ago on the illegal trade between the two regions "that was hindering the country's economic activity."

Castillo Barajas listed several benefits resulting from the resumption of trade "especially because our products will be paid in dollars, and inter-regional trade will be expanded."

The official said Guatemala will be able to sell nontraditional products. Among them, he mentioned tires, preserves, fruits, vegetables, fruit juices, milk byproducts, and candy.

He described Belize as a potential consumer of Guatemalan products. A broader economic exchange will help strengthen our economy and friendship ties.

NICARAGUA

MONTERREY EXPECTS HASENFUS RULING 'NEXT WEEK'

PA061225 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Interview with Reinaldo Monterrey, president of the Anti-Somozist People's Tribunals, by unidentified reporter -- recorded; broadcast in progress]

[Text] [Monterrey] ...the 8-day period that was indicated. A request was made to extend the period to introduce evidence [termino probatorio]. Of course, we have always granted that extension. This is customary in this court, and the law empowers the court to do so. Therefore, the sentencing will come after the ordinary [ordinario] period ends. Afterwards, there is a 4-day extension during which the sides can introduce the evidence they may deem appropriate. Today, the prosecuting side introduced evidence, which the court accepted. Likewise, the defending side introduced some documents that came from the United States.

In sum, the court has accepted, or rather, received the evidence introduced by the two sides. We cannot comment on this evidence. It will be weighed until the final sentence is handed down. That is what we have so far. We do not know what other evidence the sides may introduce during the extension of the period to introduce evidence.

[Reporter] Dr Monterrey, there was some speculation that the evidence which Griffin Bell had brought and gave to Enrique Sotelo Borgen had been rejected. Is that true?

[Monterrey] No. This court has never rejected the evidence introduced by the defense. On the contrary, we have accepted evidence introduced. As I said, we cannot weigh the evidence, that is, hasten to make that assessment. Instead, the evidence will be analyzed and assessed at the right time, which is when the final ruling is made. However, no evidence has been rejected.

[Reporter] Dr Monterrey, considering the way the trial against Eugene Hasenfus is going, when do you think the sentence will be handed down, or, when will the trial against Hasenfus end?

[Monterrey] Well, this matter has a fixed term; the extension lasts 4 days and cannot go longer than that. The parties will have just that period of time to introduce their evidence. We feel it is just that much evidence has been introduced. We do not know if the sides will introduce more. However, I believe that by Thursday or Friday of next week the sentence may be handed down.

EPS Identifies Fourth Crewman

PA070218 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2151 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Report by Marta Alicia Amador]

[Text] During a news conference this afternoon, Captain Ricardo Wheelock, chief of the EPS General Staff, Military Intelligence Directorate, identified the fourth crew member of the downed plane from which Eugene Hasenfus parachuted as Nicaraguan citizen (?Tomaseo) Vilchez Balndon. Captain Wheelock said Vilchez was the plane's radio operator and that a roll of film was found on him. He said the roll of film was going to be used during the operation.

Captain Wheelock also said that according to evidence that has been uncovered, Vilchez was trained in Honduras with the 2d Airborne Battalion. Captain Wheelock added that following the downing of the plane, the weapons and military equipment supplies for the counterrevolutionaries have not been carried out directly in Nicaraguan territory, rather supplies have been transported from Honduras and El Salvador to Costa Rica.

FSLN DIRECTORATE PAYS TRIBUTE TO COLLABORATORS

PA051809 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] On behalf of the FSLN's National Director, Commanders of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Tomas Borge, and Carlos Nunez, the companero president, interior minister, and the president of the National Assembly respectively, paid tribute to hundreds of historic collaborators of the vanguard at the Cesar Augusto Silva Center last night.

Commander Borge recalled that during the struggle for liberation, there was no dividing line between the FSLN's militants and collaborators. There was no formal difference, and both militants and collaborators made use of their right to struggle for liberation, without holding an identification card or proclaiming their status, Borge added. The people provided security houses and mailboxes and were sources of timely food, encouragement, and affection, Borge stressed.

NO MAJOR CHANGES EXPECTED AFTER U.S. ELECTIONS

PA060400 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Nov 86

["Viewpoint" commentary read by Angel Hernandez]

[Text] The costly electoral campaign launched by the Republican Party for the congressional elections held Tuesday in the United States ended in total failure last night. The Republicans were unable to prevent the Democrats from regaining control in the Senate and keeping control in the House of Representatives. The Republican defeat was much larger than observers had forecast, especially in the Senate, where the Democrats' 10-seat lead places the President in an awkward position for his remaining 2 years in office. Thus, Ronald Reagan saw the futility of his personal appearances in support of Republican candidates, and the futility of the propaganda blitz centering chiefly on foreign policy issues and the alleged prosperity his rise to power has brought to the country.

In the elections, which were marked by low voter turnout, the Democrats were able to profit from the economic crisis the country is experiencing, especially in farm states. The huge trade deficit and budget cuts that the current administration has made on the major social programs were some of the issues the Democratic Party deftly used against its progovernment rivals. The importance Reagan had attributed to the elections can be viewed in the huge sums of money his party spent in the campaign and in a phrase that he tirelessly repeated toward the end: I did not seek reelection to be President for only 6 years.

However, one should stress that despite the populist tone of the campaign that the Democrats organized, it is not advisable to exaggerate the impact that the outcome of the elections may have on U.S. policies, especially foreign policies. Admittedly, major White House objectives, such as Star Wars and aid to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary bands, have met with some resistance among Democratic officials. However, the new Senate majority leader, Robert Byrd, has said that he will not seek confrontations with President Reagan, but rather compromises.

In addition, it is worth noting that one of the promises the Democrats made to their electorate was to pressure the government to increase its protectionist laws. As is known, this measure has a negative impact on the economies of the developing nations. Likewise, let us keep in mind that a Democratic president and Congress promoted the Bay of Pigs invasion and sent U.S. troops to Vietnam in the 60's. Moreover, a House of Representatives controlled by the Democrats approved the $100-million aid to finance mercenary groups attacking Nicaragua.

As observers have commented, despite the unmistakable defeat the election results demonstrate for Ronald Reagan, one cannot expect substantial changes in the U.S. stance toward the major problems of today's world.

RISQUET, SOVIET ENVOY MARK OCTOBER REVOLUTION

FL070210 [Editorial Report] Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish at 2257 GMT on 6 November begins live coverage of the ceremony held at Havana's FAR Universal Hall marking the 69th anniversary of the Great October Revolution.

The announcer indicates the main speakers will be Soviet Ambassador to Cuba Aleksandr Semenovich Kapto, member of the CPSU Central Committee, and Cuban Politburo member Jorge Risquet, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Secretariat.

The announcer reports that a red banner with the image of Vladimir Ilich Lenin can be seen in the background. "On the left next to the podium," says the announcer, "the Cuban and Soviet flags can be seen." The Cuban national anthem is heard at 2307 GMT and it is immediately followed by another anthem, presumably the Soviet national anthem. The announcer introduces the ceremony at 2310 GMT. "Attending this event," says the announcer, "are leaders from the Party, state, Union of Young Communists, mass organizations, and ICAP [Cuban Institute of Friendship With the Peoples]." No mention is made of whether Cuban President Fidel Castro or FAR Minister Raul Castro are present.

Kapto is introduced at 2311 GMT and he begins speaking in Russian with simultaneous Spanish translation. The time following the Great October Revolution has, unfortunately for the Soviet people, not been peaceful, says Kapto. The Soviet ambassador reviews the history of the USSR and the documents approved at the 27th CPSU Congress.

At 2328 GMT, Kapto praises the Third Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Congress, noting that "the congress occurred in an environment of great activity and efficiency, [and demonstrated a] sharp and creative search for ways to continue perfecting economic, political, ideological, and organizational work. The Havana party forum confirmed the growing strength of socialism in the world, of the triumph of communist ideals. This congress was transformed into an impressive demonstration of the colossal force of the unity and cohesion of communists, of their faithfulness to the principles of Marxism-Leninism. Because of its devotion to the revolutionary cause, the Cuban Communists have achieved the most profound respect for the national liberation movement and world communists."

Kapto also notes that the PCC Congress gave "unamimous and burning support for the integral Soviet plan on peace and disarmament proposed by Mikhail Gorbachev in a 15 January declaration. The Cuban Communists and all workers of fraternal Cuba demonstrated their support to the other proposals of the Soviet Union and the Soviet state in foreign policy material," he says.

Kapto then notes that the Reagan-Gorbachev summit in Reykjavik was promoted by the USSR. "Everyone is aware of what the Soviet delegation took to the summit," Kapto says, "and what President Ronald Reagan brought with him to Reykjavik. You also are well aware of how this meeting ended and why agreements were not reached on principal problems of war and peace that concern all humanity." Kapto, however, does not go into further detail as to why the summit failed, but he does continue to stress Soviet peace initiatives, saying "The Soviet Union is sincerely convinced of the need to normalize relations in the nuclear era."

When referring to Soviet-Cuban relations, the Soviet ambassador expressed his "most sincere satisfaction with the successful development of our cooperation ties that are truly fraternal and now border all areas in the lives of the two countries and peoples. Soviet-Cuban relations have reached the highest level in their entire history. Its development continues growing and its results are seen in all areas. They also demonstrate the growth of trade, which in the past 5-year period reached the impressive figure of 34 billion rubles. It practically doubled in 5 years.

The determining factor in the development of Soviet-Cuban relations was the extensive interaction between the CPSU and PCC as well as personal contacts between the leaders of our two parties and states. This was once again convincingly demonstrated during the short but very productive exchange of opinions between Comrade Fidel Castro and CPSU Politburo member and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze." Kapto concludes speaking at 2340 GMT, stressing that Cuba can "as always, count on the support of all our peoples."

The announcer introduces Risquet at 2341 GMT. Risquet outlines the historical background of Soviet socialism and praises the achievements of the CPSU. The Cuban revolution was possible, says Risquet, because of the October Revolution. Imperialism is no longer omnipresent or omnipotent and the peoples have lost their fear of it, Risquet adds. When referring to Cuban-Soviet relations, Risquet says, "Like many other peoples, our Cuban people can never forget the generous assistance and solidarity of the USSR. Our wheat, our daily bread comes to us from them. The rifle our peoples use to defend the fatherland threatened by imperialist aggression comes from there."

Risquet then praises the Soviet Union's contribution to world peace. The Cuban Politburo member notes the Soviet Union's "Policy of Detente." Nevertheless, says Risquet, in the 1980s a U.S. Administration took office with a "war-like philosophy," expressed through a foreign policy that "extends beyond the physical limits of our planet and penetrates space: Reagan's insane (demencial) project called Star Wars. This represents a continuous threat to the human race," says Risquet, "but it also aggravates the economies of the peoples of the world, especially the Third World peoples, who are undoubtedly the ones who have carried the cost for the imperialist arms race."

Risquet notes Soviet peace initiatives and efforts to check U.S. enthusiasm for the arms race. He cites the Soviet proposal for a moratorium on nuclear testing and says the U.S. response has been to increase testing. The Soviet Union's peace policy was ratified at the 27th CPSU Congress in February 1986, he says. He notes the Soviet Union's efforts for peace at the Reykjavik summit. "In world public opinion," says risquet, "Mr Reagan is the one and only who is responsible for frustrating disarmament agreements at the Iceland summit, which would have liberated humanity from the danger of [nuclear War]."

"The Cuban people," says Risquet, "Who aspire and work for peace, but are prepared with the war of all the peoples to confront and defeat an eventual Yankee aggression [words indistinct] resolutely support the positions cited by the Soviet Union at the Reykjavik summit" as well as the "firm determination of the Soviet Party and state." "We reaffirm our pride to be related (hermandado) to Lenin's fatherland," says Risquet. Risquet concludes his speech at 0022 GMT. This is followed by an anthem and the network returns to its regular programming at 0025 GMT.

SOVIET DELEGATION VISITS SANTIAGO DE CUBA

FL061550 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] The Soviet delegation that will participate in the events marking the 69th anniversary of the October Revolution is visiting Santiago de Cuba Province. Anatoliy Pavlov, CPSU Leningrad Provincial Committee secretary, heads the mission. The group placed a floral wreath at the foot of the tomb of our national hero Jose Marti. The delegation will conduct a 4-day tour through Santiago de Cuba, the cradle of the revolution.

Naval Detachment Arrives

FL062030 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] The people of Santiago de Cuba lined up from the entrance of El Morro to the Guillermon Moncada, zone 2 pier, to welcome the Soviet naval detachment headed by its flagship antisubmarine cruiser Ochakov, which will remain for several days in Cuba's hero city. The crew, commanded by Vice Admiral Fedor Starozhilov, deputy chief of the Black Sea Fleet, arrived in Santiago de Cuba after visiting Havana.

Men, women, and children aboard decorated vessels, musical groups, fishermen, and water sports fans greeted the Soviet brothers. Others waved flags and scarves, and the ships anchored at the Guillermon Moncada port blew their whistles and horns. Chiefs and officials of the Revolutionary Navy of the Eastern District Border Guard Patrol, FAR, Interior Ministry, and the USSR General Consul for Eastern Provinces, Anatoliy (Polushkin), welcomed the visitors.

Later in the day, the Soviet detachment High Command met with Esteban Lazo, Politburo member and Santiago de Cuba Provincial Party Committee first secretary, who briefed them on the territory's characteristics.

EDUCATION MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT TO MEXICO

FL060250 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] [Education Minister] Jose Ramon Fernandez, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers, todasy departed Mexico City for Havana after three productive work days in Mexico.

SPANISH PRESIDENT COUNTERS CUBA TIES CRITICS

FL061459 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Spanish President Felipe Gonzalez has said the concerns of certain Spanish right-wing circles, which have considered his upcoming visit to Cuba as inappropriate, are unjustified. In a news conference prior to his Latin American tour, Gonzalez defended the Government's right to maintain close cooperation ties with Cuba.

FMLN MEMBER CITES SALVADORAN 'REPRESSION'

PA070303 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Interview with Luis Bruno, member of FMLN-FDR delegation, by Ramon Chong; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Chong] In the past 7 years of war in El Salvador, the Army has not been able to defeat the FMLN-FDR. Peace is an important issue in the Salvadoran people's political struggle, and we are interviewing Luis Bruno, member of those Salvadoran revolutionary representation in Cuba, regarding this topic.

In the beginning, the Salvadoran regime spoke of a dialogue. However, it is currently bent on not negotiating. Why is this?

[Bruno] First, the regime has sought a military solution for the Salvadoran conflict. Since 1980 our fronts have presented several objective and real proposals aimed at resolving our problem. However, these proposals for a dialogue-negotiation have been turned down. These proposals are aimed at preventing greater bloodshed and more deaths in our country. The military solution proposed by the United States is the one that is being strategically implemented at this moment, and this hinders every possible political solution. They [the Salvadoran Government] have refused to accept this solution.

[Chong] Among other things, the Army's counterinsurgency plan contemplates isolating and wearing out the FMLN. Has it been able to achieve this?

[Bruno] No. The reason for this is that the FMLN has its roots in the people. There has been a constant struggle since the fronts have been at war against imperialism in our country and against Jose Napoleon Duarte's puppet regime. Up to now, it cannot be said that the regime has won the approval of the majority. The masses do not support the regime's plans. The desire for peace, political solutions, and independence for our people is strong, and it continues to grow. At this moment, we can observe a great mobilization of the masses. We could say that in 1984, 1985, 1986, this mobilization has increased. These people do not support the warmongering and repressive policy practiced by Jose Napoleon Duarte.

[Chong] You have just mentioned repressive policy. How has this policy been practiced since the recent earthquake that rocked that Central American country?

[Bruno] We could say that the regime has increased its repression against the popular masses by hiding behind the chaos caused by the earthquake. There are some organizations that have reported that their leaders are missing, that workers and peasants are missing, and that employees who had been members of these organizations are also missing. Before the earthquake, those who had been members of those organizations and were using the earthquake as an excuse made these people disappear. Repression has also increased under the excuse of controlling the unrest of the masses.

[Chong] You have just heard the statements made by Luis Bruno, member of the FMLN-FDR representation in Cuba. Thank you.

JAMAICA

PRIME MINISTER SEAGA WITHDRAWS OFFER TO RESIGN

FL061504 Bridgetown CANA in English 1457 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Nov 6, CANA -- Jamaica Prime Minister Edward Seaga last night withdrew his offer to resign both as party leader and head of government. The announcement, not unexpected here, came in a prepared statement to his ruling Jamaica Labour Party (JLP).

Following is the text of Seaga's statement:

On October 12, I announced my decision at the retreat of the Jamaica Labour Party to step down as prime minister on August 12, 1987, and in preparation for this, not to seek re-election as leader of the Jamaica Labour Party at the annual conference scheduled to be held at the end of November. That decision was based on both personal consideration and on the fact that I have had to take the country through a path that was inevitably painful but necessary to set the stage for recovery. Because that path has been insufficiently understood, I felt it necessary to offer to step down. I was of the view that my timetable would provide for the necessary transfer of power.

Since the announcement of my decision, party supporters, organisations and people from all walks of life have placed me under severe pressure to reconsider in the national interest. From all that has transpired, I have been persuaded that the recovery of the economy will rest upon the reconsideration of my decision, particularly in light of the hard lines which still exist between ourselves and the International Monetary Fund in securing an agreement on our terms.

In reflection on the issue of my involvement in the political life of the country, I cannot help but note that I have so far been privileged to devote 27 years of my life to the service of my party and my country, having entered parliament in 1959 as appointed member of the Legislative Council on the recommendation of the Rt Excellent Sir Alexander Bustamante. I was then 29 years old and the youngest appointed member in the history of that chamber of parliament. For the greater part of my adult life, I have never been anything but a public servant and I guess that at this time I could be forgiven for taking comfort in the fact that I have contributed my fair share to the nation in public service.

But in the light of the deep concern expressed consequent on my decision in October, I have to, in order to continue the programme of national recovery, withdraw my intention to resign. I thank the very many organisations and people who offered me their good wishes and prayers, and express my deep and sincere appreciation to my colleagues who have, without exception, given me their full confidence and support. Their help and their support has given me strength to continue.